

AUSTRIA HUNGARY STRONG FOR PEACE

Great Strike Symptomatic of
Sentiment That Pervades
Whole Empire.

PEOPLE QUIET BUT FIRM

German Press Bitterly Con-
demns Position Assumed by
Austrian Proletariat.

Details of the great strike in Austria
yesterday and the attitude of the
Austrian people toward the peace
negotiations are given in the subse-
quent story by a staff correspondent of this
city in Rome.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

Rome, Feb. 20.—It is symptomatic
that the German press insists upon
openly hinting that the recent strikes in
Austria were provoked, if not actually
staged and framed up, by the Govern-
ment to enable the Emperor to declare
that he was opposed to a peace based on
annexations. As peace without annexa-
tions is considered impossible in Ger-
many this divergence of opinion be-
tween the two Central Empires is con-
sidered most significant and apt to lead
to serious complications.

The relations between Germany and
Austria undoubtedly are strained and
evidence that German control over Aus-
tria has been weakened is afforded by
the fact that the German papers are
recalling, as a warning, that all Aus-
trian military supplies are due to Ger-
man help, without which neither the
Russians would have been driven away
from Galicia nor the Italians from
Trieste. Future developments depend
upon the extent to which German influ-
ence still retained in Austria.

It is a fact that Austria does not need
Germany's help to defend her frontiers.
The Emperor regains complete
freedom of action without German aid
for a separate peace, he can assume the
initiative of accepting the conditions
specified by the Allies and render peace
impossible.

No mystery is made in Vatican circles
in regard to the Pope's hopes of a
speedy peace. This is centered on the
Emperor of Austria, who, it is reported
reliably, is not only willing to follow
the suggestions made in the last peace
note of the Pope in connection with dis-
armament and arbitration, but to re-
tain his claims on Poland and Hungary.
The Pope's attitude is expected to be
important concessions to Italy so as to
preclude the possibility of future wars.
At the same time the feeling of anxiety
in Italy owing to the doubt
that the Emperor will accept the
national aspirations and claims is
threatened to some extent due to the
fact that Austria will solicit peace and
claim favorable conditions at Italy's
expense.

Future Role Important.

The Pope's hopes and Italy's fears
may prove unfulfilled, but the fact re-
mains that Austria is expected to play
an important role in the near future.
The great strike in Austria ended un-
expectedly and peacefully. Whether the
strikes were of artificial or artificial sig-
nificance cannot be said with certainty,
in spite of its apparent uneventful
ending, it is apt to lead to future de-
velopments, a complete chronicle of
which will be published in the near fu-
ture.

The strike started in Vienna, and al-
though its origin was supposed to be
essentially economic, it assumed a polit-
ical character in the last few days. On
Sunday, January 20, the conclusion
of an imminent peace was invoked
openly. Of course peace in Austria is
considered the only remedy against
war, but the strikers' interest was
not for peace and simple, but for a
speedy peace with Russia, which they
said was being delayed by the Germans.
The strikers' attitude, however, is be-
lieved by the fact that it is not shared by
the German press, which, on the con-
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NO TRACE IS FOUND OF JOHN W. TURRILL

Deputy Police Commissioner
Visits Hospitals of 2 Boroughs

Fought to Defend Country.

"When three years and a half ago the
ultimatum to Serbia provoked this world
war, it was said that as far as our
country was concerned the war was ex-
tinctly defensive. Our aims did
not include any plan of conquest. Thou-
sands of lives have been sacrificed in
the conviction that our country had to
be defended. The dominating classes
of the world have been deceived. They
willing to conclude a just peace, without
violence or conquest. Now that the
Russians have asked for peace, the nego-
tiations between the nations are being
conducted in a friendly spirit. If we
do not succeed in reaching an agree-
ment with the democratic Russian Gov-
ernment it will be impossible to conclude
peace with other Governments.
Russia does not ask for anything, and
is willing to renounce a portion of her
territory and industrial territory simply
because its inhabitants want to decide
their future fate. The failure of the
peace negotiations, now threatened,
means that the Emperor of Austria
wants to be King of Poland, and
that the Emperor of Germany wants
to be King of Poland and Lithuania.
The people who have suffered so many sacri-
fices and great misery to defend
their countries against the enemy now
continue the war for such aims.
We, who know the sufferings of the
people and the will of the masses, de-
clare that the continuation of the war
on such aims is contrary to the people's
will."

The strikers' demands, according to
the Arbeiter Zeitung, were as follows:
First, all assurances were to be given
that the Government had the peace ne-
gotiations of Breslau-Litovsk would not
be broken off on account of territorial
claims and that all obstacles against the
peace negotiations were to be eliminated
by recognizing, without any reservations,
the right of all peoples to decide their
fate. Improved organization of the dis-
tribution of necessities was to be in-
stituted, and thirdly the introduction
of universal suffrage, even in mu-
nicipal elections, was insisted upon.
Finally the strikers asked for the repeal
of obligatory service enforced in mili-
tary hospitals.

Workmen Not Pleasured.

The strikers' demands formed the ob-
ject of negotiations with the Govern-
ment and provoked Count Czernin's de-
claration that Austria was in favor of a
peace without annexations and indemni-
ties. But the strike continued to spread
in Bosnia and Moravia, as well as in
Bulgaria, the workmen, led by the So-
cialists, protested against food shortage
and especially the reduction of flour
rations and insisted on demanding that

peace should be concluded without fur-
ther delay. At Graz and Brunn the
workmen in the munition and other war
factories were the first to strike, and
they took part in demonstrations in favor
of peace. The strike spread even to
Galicia and Poland. Demonstrations
were held at Cracow and Warsaw, while
the Hungarians joined the strike.
for political reasons only, and the street
car service was stopped at Budapest,
where thirty-one meetings were held in
different parts of the city, all in favor of
peace.

Socialist members of Parliament, in-
cluding Sied and Adler, declared in the
House that the people had the right to
intervene in the peace negotiations.
The German press, however, has de-
clared that the German National
Socialist Member Kessler recalled the
war aims of the Entente and criticized
the speeches of the German and Presi-
dent Wilson. Adler repeated that the
Entente had changed and wanted peace.
He said that Austrian Socialists pre-
ferred that Cracow should be united with
Warsaw than that the latter should be
made Austrian and insisted that all the
obstacles against peace should be re-
moved.

Among other orators, mostly Social-
ists, who all agreed in urging that peace
should not be delayed, the member for
Trieste emphasized the fact that the Ger-
mans were the most hated people in the
world, despite their virtues and the
virtues, and that it was due mainly to
their attitude that peace was delayed.

Food Troubles Prime Factors.

The Neue Freie Presse, in comment-
ing on the strike, explained the econom-
ic situation that provoked it. Transporta-
tion difficulties had increased to such an
extent that the available food supply
was not sufficient to meet the needs of
the most needed. Wheat, for instance, could
not be sent to Poland. In Hungary,
owing to a bad harvest, all the wheat is
being sent to the front. The wheat in
the front is being used for the horses
and also for vegetables and beet-
roots. The harvest in Rumania was ex-
ceptionally scarce. Farmers continued
to work the fields, and as the require-
ments of the army had to be met, the
first of all, it was natural, the Neue
Freie Presse concluded, that the people
should suffer.

The economic conditions could not
be improved in Austria and the
strikes' demands for more food could
not be accepted, still the assurances
given by the Government that the
strikes would be met, and the strikers,
who resumed work, submitted to the
assurances given by the Govern-
ment were as follows: Austria would
strive to obtain peace as soon as possi-
ble. Negotiations would be initiated
with Hungary toward the exportation of
foodstuffs. Universal suffrage would be
introduced in municipal elections. The
municipalities would be given the right
to elect their own representatives. The
strikes would be abolished and amnesty
for political crimes will be granted by
the Emperor.

The conditions made to the strikers
and the fact that the Government came
to terms with the Socialists have been
blamed severely by the German party.
The German press is indignant. The
Frankfurter Zeitung openly hints
that the ration of flour was diminished
in Austria during the peace negotiations
with Russia and the massed strikers
provoked a peace movement contrary to
German interests, and blames the Aus-
trian Government for not adhering to
the Count Torgenburg, the Austrian Min-
ister of the Interior, who is mentioned
as probable successor of the President
of the United States, in the declara-
tion of the Government in coming to
terms with the strikers, saying that un-
less the strike had been composed the
war would have been irreparable. He added that repression
was out of the question, as the strike
had assumed extensive proportions.

Although full particulars about events
in Bohemia and Croatia during the
strike are not known, the organs of the
Austrian Government insist that there
were no serious disorders and that con-
sequently the events of the last week
will have no influence upon the conduct
of the war from a military standpoint.
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MAY GRAB DODGER PHILLIPS TO-DAY

Exemption Board Still Waits
for Orders.

Although the War Department has
ruled that Charles Francis Phillips, the
artful draft dodger, must go back to
Camp Upton, from which he was dis-
charged as a felon, no orders to that
effect have been received here yesterday.
Exemption Board 129, which certified
Phillips for service, it is considered
probable, however, will reach here this
morning, in which event Phillips will
be back in camp by tonight if it takes
a regiment of cavalry to get him there.
Phillips has declared flatly that he
will not go back to camp voluntarily
when the orders reach him, so it is
more than likely that the draft board
will have to provide a strong escort.
When Phillips was conveyed to camp the
first time he was conveyed to the train
by a husky detective. The latter's ser-
vices were provided for him by the
second trip. All efforts to reach
Phillips at his home yesterday were un-
availing.

In explanation of the delay in the
transmission of the reinduction order
from Washington it was said by local
officials that the decree of the War
Department would not have to pass
through the hands of Provost Marshal
General Crowder at Washington, who
in turn would transmit it to the local
board, in whose hands the responsibility
for getting the draft dodger back to
camp will ultimately rest.

Chinese Rebels Capture Town.

PEKING, Thursday, March 7.—Govern-
ment troops have suffered a severe re-
verse through the capture of Cheng-
chow, the capital of the Province of Szechuen, by
forces from Yunnan and Kweichow prov-
inces, bordering on the south of Szechuen.

WAR GLOOM GONE IN WASHINGTON

Disappointment Is Succeeded
by Grim Determination
to Win.

SHAM IN PEACE TALK

German and Austrian Perfidy
Seen in Action on East-
ern Front.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Grim de-
termination to win the war regardless
of sacrifice has succeeded the temporary
spell of gloom here and is becoming
more and more in evidence at the na-
tional capital.

All talk of obstacles to victory, of
delays, of the desperate plight of Russia
and Rumania is gradually giving way
before real war talk which will not con-
sider anything but a "beat Germany or
beat" slogan. Peace by negotiation talk
likewise has dwindled before war ef-
forts to be a mandate to win the war
from the American people.

The change from temporary gloom
and uncertainty to the determination to
break German militarism without count-
ing in advance the difficulties or the cost
has been accentuated here by several
developments of the last few days. Chief
among these are the ruthless treatment
of the Russian front-line soldiers, the
refusal of the Kaiser, the clear demonstra-
tions that both Count von Hertling, the Ger-
man Chancellor, and Count Czernin, the
Austrian Foreign Minister, simply were
using peace talk as a means of lulling
America's war preparations into inac-
tivity.

Hertling's Game Exposed.

All of Count von Hertling's so-called
peace announcements have been ex-
posed as a game by the German milled
press. The German press has been re-
fusing to Germany to stay her armies
even after the Bolshevik leaders had
signed the so-called peace treaty has
been taken over as a sign of proof of
the German game.

Count Czernin's soft words with re-
spect to President Wilson's address of
January 8 have been vitiated by the
practical demonstration of Count Czernin's
peace principles which he applied to
Rumania.

"Sign peace at once on whatever terms
we demand," was the demand of the
German press. The German press has
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But instead of diminishing in strength
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As in Great Britain.

The American people, according to
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Now, however, the British apparently
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